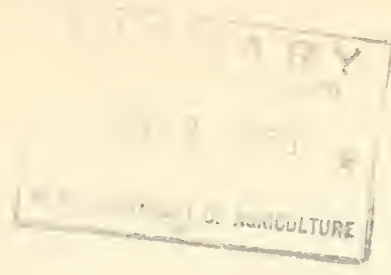


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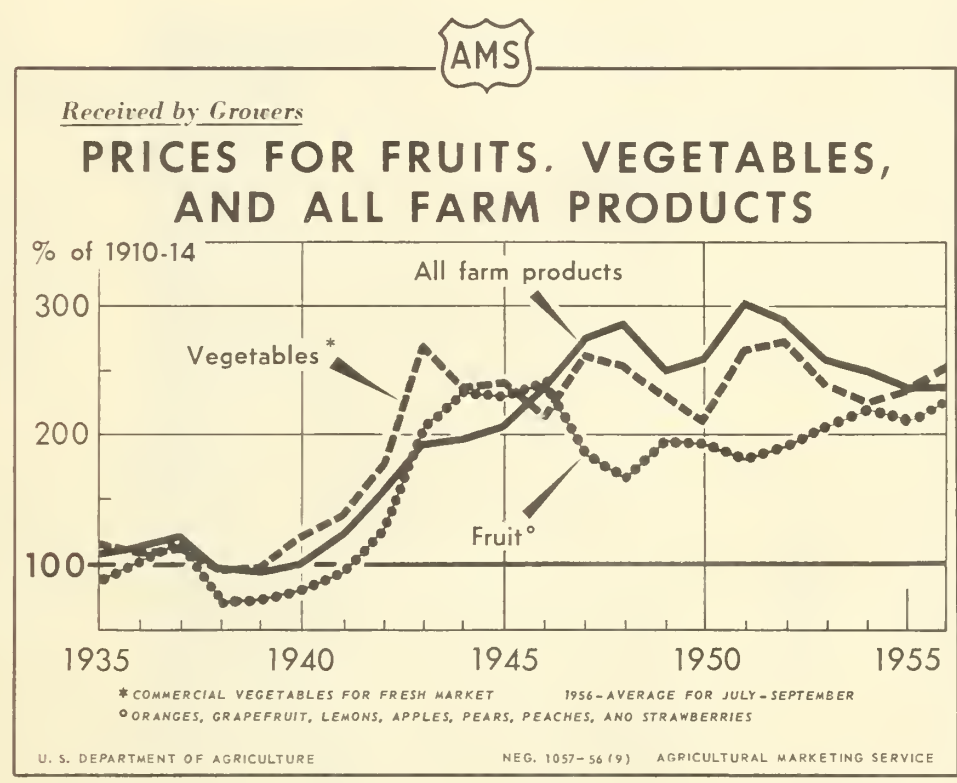
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1957 OUTLOOK ISSUE  
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# FRUIT SITUATION

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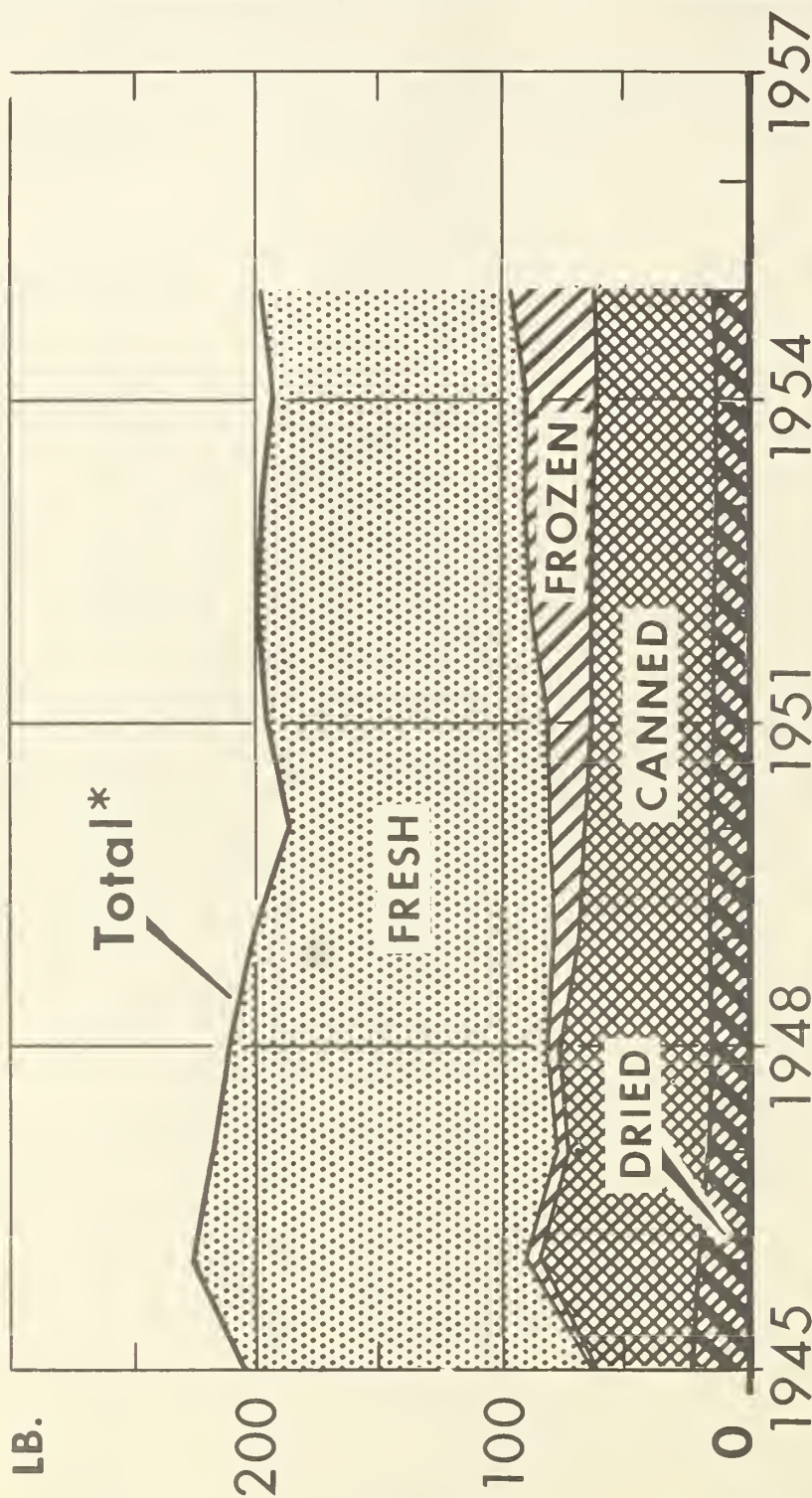
Following the end of World War II, prices received by growers for fruit declined considerably, those for vegetables tended to maintain their wartime level, while those for all farm products increased further. During the past few

years, prices for all farm products and vegetables tended to decline while those of fruit tended to increase, with the result that these prices in 1955 were close to the same level.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

## Fresh and Processed

# FRUIT CONSUMPTION PER PERSON



\* CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION PER PERSON, FRESH EQUIVALENT BASIS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 1868-56 (9)

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

During the past decade, per capita consumption of all fresh and processed fruit combined on a fresh equivalent basis declined moderately. A sharp increase in consumption of frozen fruits and fruit juices was more than offset by declines in canned, dried, and fresh.

Even though per capita consumption of all fruits combined declined, total consumption of fruit did not change greatly because of the increase in population.

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T H E F R U I T S I T U A T I O N  
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Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, October 19, 1956

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SUMMARY

Total production of deciduous fruits in 1957 probably will not be greatly different from that in 1956 but the 1957-58 crops of oranges and grapefruit probably will increase. With consumer income expected to continue high, consumer demand for fruit in 1957 probably will be at least as strong as in 1956. Export demand is likely to continue into 1957 at the increased 1956 level and may increase further during 1957.

The outlook is for increased exports of many items of fresh and processed fruits in the 1956-57 season, especially to western European countries. Recently, western Germany, Norway, and Denmark have taken steps to liberalize imports of United States fruits and fruit products, including fresh grapes, dried fruits, tree nuts, canned fruits and some citrus items. The United Kingdom also has made provision for the import of a number of fresh and processed fruits, including fresh apples, pears, and grapes, dried fruits, and canned deciduous fruits and grapefruit segments. Because of freeze damage to orange trees in February 1956, the prospective 1956-57 orange crop in Spain is extremely short and it is expected that it will take from three to five years for the orange industry to recover from the effects of the freeze. This points to increased exports of U. S. winter oranges to Europe. But exports of U. S. summer oranges may encounter greater competition from oranges from Southern Hemisphere countries as a result of increased plantings in recent years.



The outlook for fruit this fall indicates that the level of prices to growers probably will be somewhat higher than last fall. The crop of deciduous fruits this year is about 1 percent smaller than the 1955 crop. Prospective production of early and mid-season oranges is up 4 percent from 1955-56 while grapefruit is down 3 percent. Total production of tree nuts this year is up 4 percent from 1955.

This year's pack of canned fruits and that of frozen deciduous fruits and berries are likely to be about the same as the respective 1955 packs, while the dried fruit pack will be larger. Production of frozen orange concentrate in Florida in 1955-56 set a new record and a further increase in 1956-57 seems likely. Total supplies of both fresh and processed fruits in the 1956-57 season appear to be large enough at least to maintain consumption per person at the rate of the preceding year.

Over the longer-run, production of deciduous fruits is likely to trend slightly upward, though in the next few years output may not change much from the level of the recent past. Total production of citrus is expected to trend upward for a number of years. A rising output trend also is probable for tree nuts.

The upward trend in production of canned and frozen fruits and fruit juices is expected to continue during the next few years. However, the level of the packs of canned fruit juices and dried fruits probably will not change much from recent years.

During the past decade, utilization of fruit for processing has trended upward while fresh use has declined. These trends probably will continue over the next few years. With increasing population, total demand for fruit will increase.

A further increase in the production of oranges seems probable in 1957-58. The 1956-57 crop of early and mid-season oranges is up 4 percent from 1955-56. Exports and movement to processors are expected to be heavier than in the fall and winter of 1955-56. Prices this fall probably will average above a year earlier.

The 1957-58 crop of grapefruit probably will be somewhat larger than the prospective 1956-57 crop. Production of grapefruit in 1956-57 (excluding the California summer crop) is about 3 percent under than in 1955-56. Prices this fall and winter probably will average not greatly different from a year earlier.

The 1957 commercial crop of apples probably will be moderately larger than the 1956 crop, which is about 11 percent smaller than the average-sized 1955 crop. Demand for apples in 1956-57 is expected to continue strong.

Production of pears in 1957 may not be quite as large as the above-average 1956 crop. With larger crops of both Bartlett and other varieties, total production of pears in 1956 was up 9 percent from 1955. The 1956 pack of canned pears may be somewhat under that of 1955. Prices for fresh pears this fall probably will continue somewhat above a year earlier.

Production of fresh plums and California dried prunes in 1957 probably will be smaller than the above-average crops in 1956. Partly because of freeze damage to trees last winter, production of prunes (for all purposes) in the Pacific Northwest may be somewhat smaller than the 1956 tonnage. Increased supplies of dried prunes will be available for export in 1956-57.

The 1957 crop of peaches is likely to be a little under the large 1956 crop, with much of the reduction in California where the 1956 crop was a record. The 1956 peach crop was 32 percent larger than the 1955 crop, which was reduced by severe freezes. The 1956 pack of canned peaches is indicated to be a record.

Much larger crops of both sweet and sour cherries can be expected in 1957. Production of sweet cherries in 1956 was down 39 percent from 1955 and that of sour varieties was down 31 percent. Grower prices for the 1956 crops of both sweet and sour cherries were up about a third from 1955.

The 1957 crop of grapes may not be greatly different from the 1956 crop, which was a little above average. Continued surpluses of raisins for export seem probable. Total production of grapes in 1956 was 7 percent under the large 1955 tonnage. Storage stocks of Emperor grapes are expected to be lighter this fall and winter than last. Output of raisins may be somewhat smaller than a year ago.

Increased production of cranberries seems probable in 1957. The 1956 crop is 10 percent smaller than production in 1955. Wholesale market prices are expected to continue higher this fall than last.

The 1957 crop of almonds, filberts, pecans, and walnuts probably will be nearly as large as production in 1956, which was about 4 percent larger than the 1955 crop. In 1956 larger crops of almonds and pecans more than offset smaller crops of filberts and walnuts.

## ORANGES

### Outlook

Total production of oranges in 1957-58 probably will be a little larger than the prospective 1956-57 crop, assuming average weather. Most of the increase probably will be in Florida, where many young trees are starting to bear. Some increase also is expected in Texas where recently planted trees also are starting to bear and where the water shortage of last summer is holding down the potential increase in 1956-57.

Production of oranges in the United States has trended sharply upward for the past two decades, with the increase in Florida. This trend is expected to continue upward for the next few years at least, and then the increase may be at a slower rate. As in recent years, the main potential for expansion is in Florida where the rate of new plantings has been up since the late 1940's, following the rapid expansion in production and consumption of frozen orange concentrate. Some increase also is expected in Texas, where plantings made since the disastrous freeze of 1951 are starting to bear. In California, production has drifted downward over the past decade as groves gave way to urban uses or the land, industrial establishments, and highways. Over the next few years, however, production probably will hold at the level of the past few years.

With the potential market for frozen orange concentrate apparently not yet saturated and population continuing to increase, demand for oranges is likely to continue strong for at least the next few years. But if expansion in production is too rapid and overtakes growth in utilization and consumption, serious marketing problems again may arise, similar to those at the close of World War II and before the rapid growth in use of oranges for frozen concentrate.

#### Larger Crop of Early and Mid-season Oranges in 1956-57

The 1956-57 crop of early and mid-season oranges (excluding tangerines) in the United States was estimated as of October 1 at 70.9 million boxes, 4 percent larger than the 1955-56 crop and 27 percent above the 1945-54 average. In Florida, the new crop of 54 million boxes is 5 percent larger than the 1955-56 crop. This includes 3 million boxes of Temple oranges, 0.2 million more than last season. However, in California the crop of 14.5 million boxes is down 4 percent. Production in these two States combined is 68.5 million boxes, 97 percent of the early and mid-season crop. Among minor producing States, production is up considerably in Texas and Arizona, but down substantially in Louisiana. The 1956-57 crop of tangerines in Florida is estimated at 5.2 million boxes, up 11 percent.

Prospective production of Florida Valencias is 41 million boxes, up 4 percent. The first official forecast of production of California Valencias in 1956-57 will be released in December. Florida Valencias are marketed mainly during late winter and spring though a few may be marketed through the summer, as was the case this year. Marketing of California Valencias usually starts in spring and extends into late fall.

#### Prices for Florida Oranges Are Likely to Average Higher This Fall Than Last

Light shipments of 1956-57 crop oranges from Florida to fresh markets were made in late September. Although shipments increased in early October,



they were running considerably behind a year earlier. However, by late October or early November, shipments are expected to be up to the level of a year earlier.

Both consumer and processor demand for oranges is expected to continue strong this fall and winter. Export demand is expected to be much stronger as a result of light supplies in Spain, which will lead European importers to purchase oranges from the United States. This should contribute to increased competition for the domestic crop and to higher prices than otherwise. Although packers' stocks of Florida canned and frozen orange juice are larger this fall than a year earlier, these supplies are not considered excessive by the industry and are not expected to reduce demand for oranges for processing. In fact, some increase in the pack of frozen orange concentrate is expected.

Prices for sales of Florida oranges on the principal auctions during the first and second weeks of October averaged a little higher than a year earlier. Prices may be expected to decline as usual with increasing shipments, but probably will average somewhat higher this fall than last. In late winter and spring they may not be greatly different from the prices of this period of 1956. This means that prices are not expected to make the sharp rise that they made last winter as competition for the remaining supplies of early and mid-season oranges intensified. The level of prices for California oranges this winter may not be greatly different from a year previously.

#### Increased Exports of Oranges

During November 1955-July 1956, total exports of fresh oranges and tangerines were approximately 8.3 million boxes, 15 percent larger than in the same period of 1954-55. Exports of canned and frozen orange juice were up more than 50 percent. Total exports of fresh oranges and tangerines in the entire 1954-55 season were about 8.5 million boxes, 6 percent of the crop. The above figures include exports under Government programs. Under the 1955-56 export program of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the equivalent of nearly 5.9 million boxes of fresh and processed oranges had been declared for export by October 13, 1956. This was 28 percent larger than comparable exports under the 1954-55 program. Of the above 5.9 million boxes, approximately 4.6 million were fresh fruit, about one-half more than a year previously. Nearly three-fourths were from California and most of the remainder from Florida. All exports under this program went to Europe.

### GRAPEFRUIT

#### Outlook

Total production of grapefruit in 1957-58 probably will be somewhat larger than that now indicated for 1956-57, if growing conditions are average or better. Increases can be expected in both Florida and Texas.

Production of grapefruit in the United States increased rapidly during the 1930's and early 1940's, then tended to level off. Output dropped abruptly following the Texas freezes of 1949 and 1951, the latter of which killed most of the trees. New plantings have now started to bear and production in this State should increase rapidly over the next few years, providing supplies of water are sufficient and the weather is favorable. The new trees are mostly of red and pink varieties of grapefruit, which usually bring premium prices in the fresh market trade. Meanwhile, production in Florida has been increasing but at a slower rate than that of oranges. In this State, the new plantings also tend toward red and pink varieties and white seedless grapefruit. Not much change in production in other States seems likely over the next few years. Total production in the United States during this period is expected to trend slightly upward.

#### Smaller Crop in 1956-57

Production of grapefruit in 1956-57 (excluding the California summer crop) was estimated as of October 1 at 42.3 million boxes, 3 percent under 1955-56 and 9 percent below the 1945-54 average. The Florida crop of 35 million boxes is 9 percent smaller than the 1955-56 crop. Average size of grapefruit is smaller than usual, partly because of light rainfall in summer, and maturity is about two weeks late. The Texas crop of 3.5 million boxes is 59 percent above the light 1955-56 crop. Average size of fruit in this State also is small because of lack of water. Production in Arizona is put at 3 million boxes, about the same as average but 27 percent above 1955-56.

#### Early-Season Prices for Florida Grapefruit Much Higher This Fall Than a Year Earlier

Shipments of new-crop grapefruit from Florida got under way the last week of September, about a week later than in 1955. They increased more slowly in early October than last year, but are expected to reach their usual heavy volume by late October. Prices on the principal auctions in late September and early October averaged much above a year earlier. Prices are expected to decline as usual as shipments reach heavy volume. During the fall and winter they probably will average not greatly different from a year earlier. The pack of canned grapefruit juice probably will be a little smaller than in 1955-56.

#### Exports of Grapefruit Up Sharply in 1955-56

Exports of fresh grapefruit during November-July of the 1955-56 season were approximately 1.9 million boxes, 24 percent larger than in the same period of 1954-55, and about the same as in the entire 1954-55 season. During November-July 1955-56, exports of canned grapefruit sections were more than twice those of a year earlier, and those of canned single-strength grapefruit juice were about 46 percent larger. The above figures include exports under Government programs. Under the 1955-56 program of the U. S. Department of

Agriculture, the equivalent of over 1.2 million boxes of fresh grapefruit had been declared for export by October 13, 1956. This was about one-half more than a year earlier. Of the above 1.2 million boxes, about 435,000 were fresh grapefruit and the remainder were the fresh equivalent of the processed. Europe was the destination of these exports.

## LEMONS AND LIMES

### Outlook

The level of production of lemons in California has not changed much since 1939. Because of the recent rapid growth in popularity and use of frozen concentrate for lemonade, however, production can be expected to trend slightly to moderately upward over the next few years. Over the longer run, production can be expected to continue upward not only because of the use of frozen concentrate but also because of the increase in population and resulting increased demand for lemon products. The condition of the 1956-57 crop on October 1 was better than that of the new crop a year earlier. The first official forecast of the 1956-57 crop will be made as of November 1 and released November 9.

Production of Florida limes has doubled during the past decade, and probably will continue to trend moderately upward over the next few years. Some expansion in the lime industry is resulting from the recent introduction and use of frozen concentrate for limeade.

### 1955-56 Lemon Season

Production of California lemons in the 1955-56 season, which will extend to November, was about 12.6 million boxes. This was 1.4 million boxes or 10 percent under the 1954-55 crop and 4 percent under the 1945-54 average. Prices for fresh lemons on the principal auctions averaged lower during July and early August than a year previously, when the weather was much warmer than this summer. Since mid-August, prices have increased sharply and have averaged considerably above a year earlier.

Through October 1 of the 1955-56 season, utilization of lemons for both fresh shipment and processing was somewhat under comparable use of the larger 1954-55 crop. Production of frozen concentrate for lemonade by September 22 was about 10.4 million gallons, 25 percent larger than a year earlier. Sales were up 3 percent, and stocks on September 22, 1956 were 27 percent above a year previously.

Exports of fresh lemons and limes (mostly lemons) during November 1955-July 1956 were nearly 1.5 million boxes, 26 percent larger than in this period of 1954-55. During the entire 1954-55 season, total exports were over 1.6 million boxes. Imports of concentrated lemon juice from Italy are up this season. During November 1955-July 1956 they were over 2.2 million gallons



(single-strength equivalent), 5 percent above imports in the same months of 1954-55. Imports of this type of juice during the entire 1954-55 season were over 2.4 million gallons.

#### Smaller Crop of Limes in 1956-57

The 1956-57 crop of limes in Florida was estimated as of October 1 at 380,000 boxes, 5 percent under the 1955-56 crop but 46 percent larger than average. Movement to fresh markets was seasonally heavy during summer. Prices received by growers averaged considerably higher during July and August than in these months of 1955. However, prices declined during the summer and in September they averaged considerably under a year earlier. Manufacture of frozen limeade concentrate from 1956-57 crop limes during April-August 1956 was about 560,000 gallons, 60 percent more than in the same period in 1955. On August 31, 1956, packers' stocks were about 539,000 gallons, 85 percent above a year earlier.

### APPLES

#### Outlook

The 1957 commercial apple crop probably will be moderately larger than the below-average 1956 crop if the weather is favorable. Increases can be expected in all principal areas though production may be smaller in some States where growing conditions in 1956 were unusually good. Production in Washington in the next few years may be reduced because of freeze damage to trees last winter.

Production of apples is moderately lower than in prewar years, but in recent years has fluctuated around the 100 million-bushel level. Production probably will tend to remain at this level for the next few years. Over the longer run, production may increase somewhat. This would be partly in response to stronger demand for apple products such as canned apples and applesauce. During the past two decades, utilization of apples for processing has doubled while fresh use has declined. Demand for apples in 1956-57 is expected to continue strong.

#### 1956 Apple Crop

The 1956 commercial apple crop was estimated as of October 1 at 95 million bushels, 11 percent smaller than the 1955 crop which was about average. Production is much smaller this year in the western and eastern States but considerably larger in the central States. Among the heavier apple producing States, production is down sharply in Washington and New York but up substantially in Michigan and Virginia. Over the country as a whole, movement into storage for fresh market sale after the first of the year probably will be much lighter than a year ago. With crops generally smaller in the eastern States, where most of the apple processing is done, the volume canned also may be slightly smaller this year.



Demand and Prices  
for Apples

Prices received by growers for apples for fresh use, on a national average basis, were \$2.66 in mid-September, slightly higher than a year earlier. This higher price is partly the result of strong demand by processors as well as by the fresh market trade for the reduced supplies available this season. In eastern areas, apples for canning are indicated to be moving at higher prices than a year ago. Continued strong demand for apples is in prospect for this fall and winter.

Packers' Stocks of Canned Apples and  
Applesauce on September 1, 1956  
Moderately Smaller Than a Year Earlier

Carryover stocks of canned apples held by packers on August 1, 1956 were about 0.9 million cases (basis 24-2½'s), 5 percent smaller than a year earlier. During August 1956 the pack was seasonally light and about the same as a year earlier. Meanwhile, shipments were much heavier. As a result, packers' stocks on September 1 were down to less than 0.7 million cases, 18 percent lighter than a year earlier. Stocks of applesauce held by packers on August 1, 1956 were about 1.2 million cases (basis 24-2½'s), 24 percent smaller than a year earlier. During August, the pack was heavier and shipments were lighter than a year earlier. So stocks on September 1 were up to 1.4 million cases, only 14 percent under a year previously. This year's packs of canned apples and applesauce may be slightly smaller than in 1955-56.

Increased Foreign Trade  
in Apples in 1955-56

Exports of apples during July 1955-June 1956 were about 2,042,000 bushels, 8 percent larger than in the same period of 1954-55. This was nearly 2 percent of the 1955 crop. During 1955-56, imports were about 1,571,000 bushels, 44 percent larger than a year earlier. Usually most of the imports come from Canada. At the same time, a substantial part of the exports go to that country.

Apple Crop in Canada Much  
Smaller Than in 1955

The 1956 crop of apples in Canada was estimated as of August 31 by the Department of Agriculture of Canada at 11.6 million bushels. This is 39 percent smaller than the bumper 1955 crop and 15 percent under the 1950-54 average. The prospective small crop this year is the result of frost and winter injury. Production is down from 1955 in all provinces, with the largest reduction in Quebec.

## PEARS

Outlook

The 1957 crop of pears probably will be a little under the 1956 crop if the weather is average. Production can be expected to be somewhat larger in a number of the eastern States, where the 1956 crops were reduced by unfavorable weather, mostly spring frosts. Production probably will be smaller in California and Oregon, where the 1956 crops were considerably above the 1945-54 average.

Total production of pears has drifted slightly downward over the past decade. Production has declined in the eastern States but increased in California and Oregon. The three Pacific Coast States produce over 80 percent of the total crop, and the percentage is increasing. During the next few years, total production of pears probably will not change much from the level of recent years. Over the longer run, demand for pears is expected to be sufficiently strong to result in production keeping pace with increasing population. The increases would be mostly in the Pacific States. In the season ahead, total supplies of pears are expected to be large enough to permit a small increase in per capita consumption.

1956 Pear Crop is The  
Largest Since 1949

The 1956 crop of pears was estimated as of October 1 at 32.4 million bushels, 9 percent larger than the 1955 crop and 7 percent above the 1945-54 average. Production is larger this year than in 1955 in many of the eastern States, where freezes cut the 1955 crops. But it is smaller this year in several northeastern States and in Washington, also because of cold weather.

Approximately 28.8 million bushels, 89 percent of the 1956 crop, are in California, Oregon, and Washington. In these States, the Bartlett crop of 21.4 million bushels is 6 percent larger than the 1955 crop and 13 percent above average. The crop of fall and winter pears, over 7 million bushels, is 8 percent above the near-average 1955 crop. The Bartletts from these States provide most of the pears that are canned and dried. Bartletts also are the principal fresh market pear during summer and fall. Among fall and winter varieties, most of the Hardy variety also is canned. Other late varieties provide fresh market pears for sale mostly in fall and winter.

Pear Prices and Movement

Movement of Pacific Coast Bartlett pears to canneries has again been heavy this summer. Prices paid to growers by canners for these pears are reported to be a little higher than in 1955. With this heavy movement at higher prices to canneries and smaller crops in Washington and Oregon, carlot shipments to fresh markets by October 13 were considerably smaller than in the same part of 1955. New York auction prices for Bartletts during August and September have averaged moderately lower than a year earlier. However, prices

since mid-August have tended to increase, and in early October averaged considerably above a year previously. New York auction prices for D'Anjou pears also averaged considerably higher while prices for Bosc were about the same.

Prices received by growers for fresh pears on September 15, 1956, on a national average basis, were \$2.14 a bushel, a few cents higher than on that date in 1955. Prices this fall probably will continue somewhat above a year earlier.

Movement of pears into cold storage was seasonally heavy during September and will continue so until harvest is completed this fall. This movement includes not only pears for fresh sale during fall and winter but also pears stored temporarily awaiting canning. Although canning will not be completed until later this fall, it appears that the 1956 pack will be somewhat under the record 1955 pack of 8.3 million cases (basis 24 No. 2½ cans). Packers' stocks of canned pears on June 1, 1956, the latest date for which figures are available, were about 9 percent above a year earlier.

#### Increased Foreign Trade in Pears

Exports of fresh pears during July 1955-June 1956 were approximately 800,000 bushels, 15 percent larger than a year earlier. Imports were about 424,000 bushels, more than double those of 1954-55.

### PLUMS AND PRUNES

#### Outlook

Production of fresh plums in 1957 probably will be moderately smaller than in 1956, if the weather is average. The reduction would be in California, the principal producer, where the crop in 1956 was 28 percent above the 1945-54 average. Production of fresh plums in recent years has been at a moderately higher level than two decades ago. Not much change from the recent level is expected over the next few years.

With average weather, production of prunes for all purposes in the Pacific Northwest in 1957 probably will be somewhat less than in 1956, partly because of freeze damage to trees last winter. Production in Washington and Oregon has declined considerably during the past two decades, and this freeze damage will tend to reduce production further over the next few years. In Idaho production has increased substantially over the past two decades and probably will increase further.

Some reduction in output of dried prunes in California in 1957 seems probable, assuming average weather. Production in this State has trended downward over the past two decades, but now seems to have reached a level around which it probably will fluctuate for a few years at least. Per capita consumption of dried prunes has drifted downward the past two decades. Even



the reduced production of recent years usually has been considerably above the quantity consumed, leaving a surplus for export. In the season ahead, supplies of dried prunes will be considerably larger than needed to maintain consumption at the 1955-56 rate.

Production of Fresh Plums and California  
Dried Prunes Up in 1956, That of  
Pacific Northwest Prunes Down

The 1956 crop of fresh plums in California and Michigan was 104,900 tons, 15 percent larger than the 1955 crop and 25 percent above the 1945-54 average. With the California crop up 16 percent and large supplies pressing on the market, the U. S. Department of Agriculture in August bought 90 cars for distribution to eligible institutions and schools operating summer programs.

Total production of prunes for all purposes in Oregon, Washington and Idaho in 1956 was about 95,700 tons (fresh basis), 4 percent under 1955 and 7 percent below average. In Idaho the crop was 15 percent larger than in 1955; in Oregon, it was up 2 percent; but in Washington it was 33 percent smaller. The 1956 crop of dried prunes in California was 180,000 tons, 37 percent larger than the 1955 crop and 2 percent above average.

Lighter Shipments to Fresh Markets;  
Recent Prices Higher Than a Year Earlier

Total carlot shipments of plums and fresh prunes to fresh markets through October 13 of this season have been moderately smaller than in the same period of 1955. A considerable increase in shipments from Idaho was more than offset by decreases from other States. Most of the shipments in September were fresh prunes from Idaho. In late September of 1956, prices for these prunes on the New York auction averaged considerably higher than a year earlier.

Figures on the 1956 pack or canned plums and fresh prunes (purple plums) are not yet available. The 1955 pack was about 1.7 million cases (24-2½'s). As usual most of the pack will be Pacific Northwest purple plums. Packers' stocks of the latter on June 1, 1956 were about 525,000 cases, 5 percent larger than a year earlier. Stocks of frozen plums and prunes in cold storage on October 1, 1956 were about 10 million pounds, 4 percent below a year earlier.

## PEACHES

### Outlook

Total production of peaches in the United States in 1957 probably will be a little under that of 1956 if average weather prevails. The California crop is not likely to be as large as the record 1956 crop. But production may be



up somewhat in States where the 1956 crops were cut by cold weather, especially in the Pacific Northwest and some of the southern States. Otherwise, the pattern of production probably will not be greatly different from that of 1956.

Production of peaches has declined during the past decade though it has tended to stabilize at a little over the 60-million bushel mark since 1950. Output probably will tend to hold at this level for the next few years. Over the longer run, production of peaches can be expected to trend upward. Much of the increase probably would be in California, where production has increased moderately during the past decade. Among deciduous fruits, peaches are second only to apples in fresh use and lead all others in use as canned fruit. The rates of consumption per capita of fresh and canned peaches of recent years probably will be at least maintained. For 1957, supplies of fresh and processed peaches probably will be sufficient to maintain consumption close to the rates of 1956.

#### 1956 Peach Crop is Largest Since 1949

The 1956 crop of peaches was approximately 68.3 million bushels, 32 percent larger than the short 1955 crop, 2 percent above the 1945-54 average, and the largest since 1949. Production was much larger this year than last in the Southern States, where freezes in 1955 practically eliminated the crop, and in other central and eastern States where cold weather reduced the crops. California had a crop of 39.4 million bushels, which set a new record. In this State, production of clingstones, used mostly for canning, was up 20 percent over 1955 and 27 percent over average. The freestone crop was 8 percent larger than in 1955 and 12 percent above average. Production in most other States in 1956 was not greatly different from average.

#### Prices Up in September

With supplies heavier than a year earlier, prices received by growers for peaches in July and August averaged considerably lower than in these months of 1955. Usually the major part of the crop is marketed during these two months. In September, most of the marketings were from northern States where supplies generally were lighter than a year earlier. As a result, prices in mid-September averaged moderately higher than in August and also above September 1955. In California, grower prices for clingstones for canning averaged somewhat lower this year than last.

### CHERRIES

#### Outlook

With average weather, production of sweet cherries in 1957 can be expected to be much larger than the short 1956 crop, which was cut severely in many States by unfavorable weather. Production was larger in 1956 than in 1955 only in California and Michigan. Probable decreases in these two States

next year are likely to be much more than offset by heavy increases in other States, especially Washington and Oregon. During the past decade, total production of sweet cherries has fluctuated around 95,000 tons and little change is expected over the next few years.

With production of sweet cherries up substantially in 1957 and demand continuing strong, grower prices for the 1957 crop are not likely to average as high as for the 1956 crop. The larger 1957 crop is expected to result in some increase in per capita consumption.

The 1957 crop of sour cherries probably will be considerably larger than the below-average 1956 crop if the weather is average. Production in 1956 was reduced by frosts in spring and by winds and rain at harvest time in early summer. Most of the reduction was in the Great Lakes States, which produce most of the total crop each year. Hence most of the increase in 1957 can be expected in these States. Over the past decade, production of sour cherries has trended strongly upward. Because of extensive recent plantings in Michigan and New York, production is expected to continue moderately upward for several years.

Stocks of both canned and frozen sour cherries are likely to be smaller than usual at the start of the 1957 season. With the crop larger, prices received by growers may average close to those for 1956. With production up in 1957, increased supplies will be available for freezing and canning, the principal outlets for these cherries.

### 1956 Crop Cherries

The 1956 crop of sweet cherries was 68,460 tons, 39 percent smaller than the 1955 crop and 28 percent below the 1945-54 average. The season average price per ton received by growers for the 1956 crop was \$288, 33 percent above the price of \$218 for the 1955 crop. The price for 1956-crop sweet cherries in California, which produced over half of the sweet cherries in 1956, averaged \$279 per ton, 4 percent above 1955; the price for California sweet cherries for processing was \$223 per ton, down 3 percent. The 1956 pack of canned sweet cherries was approximately 698,000 cases (24-2½'s), 49 percent smaller than the 1955 pack. The packs were down this year in all the heavy-producing States, with the largest reduction in the Pacific Northwest.

Production of sour cherries in 1956 was 102,620 tons, 31 percent smaller than in 1955 and 12 percent below average. Prices received by growers for the 1956 crop averaged \$157 per ton, 32 percent higher than the price for the 1955 crop. Grower prices for 1956-crop sour cherries for processing were up 23 percent from 1955 in Michigan and up 64 percent in New York. The 1956 pack of canned sour cherries was about 1,830,000 cases (24-2½'s), 47 percent under the 1955 pack. Output of frozen sour cherries in 1956 was about one-fourth below the 114 million pounds in 1955. Cold-storage stocks of frozen cherries, mostly sour, on October 1, 1956 were about 61 million pounds, 27 percent smaller than a year earlier.

## GRAPES

Outlook

Grape production in the United States trended strongly upward from 1939 to 1951, when it set a record of nearly 3.4 million tons. Since then, production has fluctuated around 3 million tons. Total production in 1957 probably will not be greatly different from that in 1956 if the weather is average. Some increase can be expected in California, which, together with Arizona, produces practically all of the European type grapes grown in the United States. Over the next few years, it seems probable that production in California will not change greatly from the level of recent years.

Among other States, which grow American type grapes, mostly Concords, production has increased over the past decade. In 1957, production probably will be larger in Washington, where freezes cut the 1956 crop. On the other hand, reductions seem likely in other States, especially New York and Michigan. Over the next few years, production of American type grapes probably will increase further.

Supplies of grapes are expected to be large enough over the next few years to permit current consumption rates of fresh and processed grapes to continue with a surplus for export.

1956 Crop Below 1955 but  
Above 1945-54 Average

The 1956 crop of grapes in the United States was estimated as of October 1 at 3,005,900 tons, 7 percent under the 1955 crop but 3 percent above the 1945-54 average. About 2,741,000 tons, 91 percent of the total crop this year, are in California. Production in this State this year by varietal groups is as follows: Wine grapes, 612,000 tons, up 2 percent; table varieties, 529,000 tons, down 25 percent; and raisin varieties, 1,600,000 tons, down 6 percent. Most of the reduction this year is in California. In contrast, total production in other States is up 20 percent, with the heaviest increases in New York, Michigan and Arkansas. Production is down sharply in Washington and Ohio.

Increased Shipments to Fresh Markets,  
Auction Prices to October 13 Averaged  
About the Same as a Year Earlier

With California grapes maturing earlier this summer than in 1955, rail and truck shipments to fresh markets by October 13 of this season were considerably larger than in the same period of 1955. Most of these shipments consisted of table grapes, of which the Thompson seedless led all other varieties.



The season average price through October 13 on the principal auctions was moderately higher than in the comparable period last year for Thompsons, about the same for Red Malagas, but moderately lower for Tokays and Ribiers. However, auction prices for all varieties combined averaged about the same as a year earlier. Storage stocks of Emperor grapes probably will be lighter, and prices higher, this fall than last.

### Decreased Output of Raisins

The fresh use of grapes takes only about a fifth to a sixth of the total crop, most of the rest are crushed for wine and related products or made into raisins. A relatively small tonnage is made into jams and jellies. In 1955, about 53 percent of the total grape crop was crushed and 28 percent was dried into raisins. Output of raisins this year is expected to be somewhat under the production of 224,000 tons, natural condition, of 1955. This would mean that a decreased tonnage of raisins would be available for export. The tonnage crushed this year is expected to be much smaller than last year. Storage stocks of wine on August 31, 1956, as reported by the Internal Revenue Service, were about 12 percent larger than on that date in 1955.

## CRANBERRIES

### Outlook

Production of cranberries in 1957 probably will be considerably larger than the 1956 crop of about 925,000 barrels if the weather is average. The largest increases over 1956 seem likely in Massachusetts and New Jersey, where the 1956 crops were cut by spring frosts. Production of cranberries has more than doubled in the last two decades and probably will continue to trend upward for a few years.

Most of the increase in production during the past two decades has been utilized for canning. In recent years more than half of the crop has been processed. In earlier years, most of the crop was marketed for fresh use during the Thanksgiving and Christmas seasons. Although fresh use also has increased, processing has furnished the main outlet for the expansion in production. Canned cranberries and cranberry sauce now are marketed and consumed throughout the year. Trade reports indicate that the current carryover of freezer stocks is substantial though considerably smaller than a year ago.

### Smaller Crop in 1956

The 1956 crop of cranberries in the five commercial States for which estimates are made (Massachusetts, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Washington, and Oregon) was indicated as of October 1 at 925,000 barrels of 100 pounds each. This is 10 percent smaller than the 1955 crop but 2 percent above the 1945-54 average. Small increases in Washington and Oregon are more than offset by a small decrease in New Jersey and by large decreases in Massachusetts and Wisconsin.



Harvest of the Massachusetts crop started in mid-September, about a week or so later than last year. Season-opening prices for these cranberries on the New York wholesale market were about \$1.00 per 24-pound box higher than a year ago. With total supplies lighter than last year and demand continuing strong, grower prices for the 1956 crop are expected to average somewhat above the 1955 figure of \$10.30 per barrel.

### Utilization of 1955 Crop

About half (508,700 barrels) of the 1955 cranberry crop was used fresh and the remainder (517,100 barrels) was processed. Fresh use of the 1954 crop, which was nearly as large as the 1955 crop, was about 43 percent. The pack of canned cranberries in 1955-56 was about 3,111,000 cases (basis 24 No. 2½ cans), 5 percent larger than the 1954-55 pack.

## STRAWBERRIES

### Outlook

Prospective acreage of strawberries in commercial producing areas for harvest in 1957 is 122,600 acres, 4 percent larger than the acreage harvested in 1956 and 7 percent above the 1949-55 average acreage. Much of the increase for 1957 is in Washington and Oregon, where freezes in the fall and winter of 1955-56 cut the 1956 acreage. The indicated acreage for harvest in Florida next winter is down 11 percent from 1956. The 1957 early-spring acreage is up 3 percent, with most of the increase in Louisiana, the leading State in this group. Prospective 1957 acreage in the mid-spring States is almost as large as that harvested in 1956. A substantial decrease in California is almost offset by increases in other States. In the late-spring States, the indicated acreage for 1957 is up 12 percent from 1956, with most of the increase in Washington and Oregon. Combined 1957 acreage in the three Pacific Coast States, where most of the frozen strawberries are packed, is up 7 percent from 1956. The prospective 1957 acreage for some States is tentative, and the actual acreage harvested in 1957 will also depend upon weather conditions.

### 1956-Crop Strawberries

Total production of strawberries in commercial areas in 1956 was about 15.5 million crates of 24 quarts each, much larger than the above-average (1949-55) crop in 1955. Utilization of strawberries for freezing, especially in California, has been heavier than in 1955, pointing to a new record pack of frozen strawberries in 1956. Although freezing of strawberries continued in September, there was a net decline of nearly 11 million pounds in cold storage that month. On October 1, 1956, holdings of frozen strawberries in cold storage were 233 million pounds, 38 percent above a year earlier. During April-September, 1956, when most of the large 1956 crop of strawberries was marketed, grower prices for these berries on fresh markets generally averaged somewhat under comparable prices in 1956. In some States, prices for strawberries for processing also were lower.

## DRIED FRUITS

Outlook

Output of dried fruits in 1957-58 probably will be close to that in 1956-57. As usual the size of the pack will depend mainly upon production of dried prunes and raisins. Production of prunes is not likely to be as large as in 1956, which was heavier than in most recent years. Output of raisins will depend not only upon the size of the California grape crop but also upon the tonnage crushed for wine and related products. The tonnage used fresh is more stable from year to year. Among fruits usually comprising small percentages of the total, there may be some increase in apricots in 1957-58.

Total production of dried fruits has declined considerably during the past decade. Most of the reduction has been in dried prunes and fruits other than raisins. Although the level of production of raisins has not changed much during the past decade, output has tended to fluctuate considerably from year to year. The annual output of other dried fruits as a group has held fairly steady in recent years.

Over the next few years, the level of total production of dried fruits is not expected to change much. However, output of individual fruits and also the total can be expected to vary somewhat from year to year.

In the season ahead, supplies of both prunes and raisins will be more than adequate for the usual rates of consumption. But supplies of apricots and perhaps a few other fruits may not be quite large enough.

Increased Pack in 1956

Total production of dried fruits in 1956-57 probably will be about 5 percent larger than the pack of about 420,000 tons (processed weight) in 1955-56. In California, production of dried prunes in 1956 is estimated at 180,000 tons, natural condition, 37 percent larger than in 1955 and 2 percent larger than the 1945-54 average. Production of raisins is expected to be somewhat below the 1955 output of 224,000 tons. Output of other dried fruits combined is expected to be smaller than in 1955, despite some increase in peaches.

The increased production of prunes will mean larger supplies for export than in 1955-56. Per capita consumption of all dried fruits combined in 1956-57 probably will not be greatly different from the rate of a little over 4 pounds in recent years.

Diversion Program for Dates

Continuation of a new-use program to broaden the market for domestic dates was announced October 3, 1956 by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Under the Federal marketing order for dates, approximately 8 million pounds from the 1956 crop will be set aside by handlers for use in other than whole

or pitted form, that is, for manufacture into new date products. Participants in the 1956 program will be required to give assurance that growers receive the full diversion payment of 4 cents per pound.

Under a similar program last year, applications were approved for diversion of 8.6 million pounds into products such as date pieces, date crunchies, and date sugar. These are used in bakery, confectionery, and ice cream products.

## CANNED FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

### Outlook

Total production of canned fruits in 1957 probably will not be greatly different from the near-record 1956 pack. Assuming crops that are average or larger, increased packs of apricots, sweet cherries, sour cherries, apples and applesauce can be expected. But such increases probably would be about offset by decreases in other fruits, especially peaches. Carryover stocks of canned peaches at the start of the 1957 pack season probably will be larger than at the same time in 1956. But total stocks of canned fruits may be no larger.

During the past two decades, production of canned fruits has more than doubled. The pack is expected to continue to trend upward over the next few years, though perhaps at a slower rate. Total supplies of canned fruits in 1956-57 and probably also in 1957-58 should be large enough to maintain the increased rates of consumption of the past few years.

The 1957-58 pack of canned fruit juices, mostly citrus, probably will not be greatly different from those of recent years. After trending sharply upward for a decade to a peak in 1948, production declined moderately to 1952 then apparently leveled off. The decline was accompanied by a sharp rise in output of frozen citrus concentrates. Over the next few years, the pack of canned fruit juices probably will continue at the level of the last 4 years. Although per capita consumption of canned fruit juices may drift slightly downward over the next few years, total consumption of fruit juices is expected to increase further because of continued expansion in output of frozen citrus concentrates.

### About Same Size Pack of Canned Fruits Expected as in 1955-56

The 1956-57 pack of commercially-canned fruits in continental United States probably will be about the same as the record 1955-56 pack, according to current prospects. The 1955-56 pack was about 77 million cases (basis 24-2½'s) or 3.4 billion pounds. Available figures on completed 1956-57 season packs are as follows (basis million cases of 24-2½'s): Apricots, 4.2, down 30 percent; sour cherries, 1.8, down 47 percent; and sweet cherries, 0.8 down 49 percent. In California, the pack of freestone peaches is 4.5 million cases



(24-2½'s), up 49 percent. The total pack of canned peaches in the United States is indicated to be much larger than the record of 22.5 million cases set in 1955-56. That year the total pack of peaches was 29 percent of the total pack of canned fruits. There also may be a small increase this season in the combined pack of fruit cocktail, fruits for salad, and mixed fruits. Other items are expected to range from about the same as in 1955-56 to moderately smaller. In the 1956-57 season as for many years, domestic supplies of canned fruits will be supplemented by heavy shipments of canned pineapple from Hawaii.

Packers' stocks of 10 items of canned fruits on June 1, 1956, the latest date for which figures are available for this group of fruits, were about 20 percent larger than a year earlier. Although June 1 marked the beginning of the canning season for deciduous fruits as a group, the season for some individual fruits did not start until July 1 or later. Hence, stocks of such fruits continued to be drawn down before being replenished by fruit from the new pack. In the case of canned apples and applesauce, stocks on August 1, the end of the season, were 5 and 24 percent smaller, respectively, than a year earlier. Packers' stocks of Florida citrus section and salad on September 29, 1956 were about 29 percent smaller than a year previously. The 1955-56 pack of these items was about 5.5 million cases (24-2's), nearly 10 percent smaller than in 1954-55. With the decrease in pack of canned fruits in 1956 more than offset by a larger carryover, total supplies appear to be large enough to permit consumption close to the 1955 rate of over 21 pounds per capita.

1956-57 Pack of Florida Canned  
Citrus Juices May be Smaller  
Than 1955-56 Pack

Current prospects are for some reduction in the pack of canned citrus juices in Florida in 1956-57. The reduction would consist mostly of grapefruit juice and would more than offset a possible small increase in orange juice. The reduction in the pack of grapefruit juice seems probable in the light of a prospective smaller grapefruit crop. In the case of oranges, the new crop is expected to be larger. Insofar as the processing of orange juice is concerned, most of the increase in 1956-57 is expected to consist of frozen concentrate.

On September 29, 1956, packers' stocks of Florida canned citrus juices were about 2.2 million cases (24-2's), about 45 percent larger than a year earlier, but 51 percent smaller than two years earlier. The 1955-56 pack of canned citrus juices in Florida was a little over 3½ million cases, 4 percent larger than in 1954-55. (See table in appendix for figures on individual items.) In the 1956-57 season, domestic supplies of canned citrus and other fruit juices will be supplemented as usual by shipments of pineapple juice from Hawaii. Total supplies of canned fruit juices probably will be a little smaller than in 1955-56, and consumption per capita may drop slightly below the 1955-56 rate of nearly 13 pounds.



## FROZEN FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Outlook

The pack of frozen fruits and fruit juices in 1957 probably will reach another new high. Increases seem likely in frozen RSP cherries and in various berries other than strawberries. A small increase in production of frozen orange concentrate in 1957 is expected.

Output of frozen deciduous fruits and berries has trended sharply upward the past two decades. Increases have been the largest for strawberries, which comprised 41 percent of the 1955 pack (excluding juices), and for RSP cherries, which made up 17 percent. Since its introduction a decade ago, production of frozen citrus juices has mounted rapidly and now considerably exceeds that of deciduous fruits and berries. Orange concentrate comprised about 83 percent of the 1955 pack of frozen citrus juices, and concentrate for lemonade made up 10 percent. Production of frozen fruits and fruit juices is expected to continue to trend upward over the next few years and perhaps longer.

For 1957 at least, the growth in output is expected to be sufficient to permit a further increase in per capita consumption. Supplies of both strawberries and frozen orange concentrate are expected to be up in 1957 and to contribute most to increased consumption that year.

1956 Pack May Top 1955 Record

Current indications are that the 1956 pack of frozen fruits and fruit juices may turn out somewhat larger than the 1955 record of 1.5 billion pounds. Production of frozen strawberries is expected to exceed the record of 273 million pounds in 1955. In California, a record quantity of strawberries has been taken by freezers, and the increase in pack in this State and some of the eastern States is expected to exceed a probable decrease in other States, especially the Pacific Northwest, where the strawberry crop was cut by freezes last fall and winter. In 1955, California accounted for about 43 percent of the pack of frozen strawberries, and in 1956 this State is expected to account for a still larger percentage. There also may be some increase in the pack of frozen peaches this year. On the other hand, the pack of over 88 million pounds of frozen RSP cherries is down considerably from the 114 million pounds in 1955, but up slightly from the pack of 87 million pounds in 1954. The net effect of changes in output of individual items is a pack of deciduous fruits and berries that probably will be much the same in size as the pack of 660 million pounds in 1955.

Production of frozen citrus juices is expected to be somewhat larger in 1956 than in 1955. In Florida, the 1955-56 pack of frozen orange concentrate, most of which was made in 1956, was a record 70 million gallons, 8 percent larger than in 1954-55. Disappearance through September 29, 1956 was slightly smaller than a year earlier, and stocks held by Florida packers on that date were up about 25 percent. Even so, another increase in pack in 1956-57 seems likely.

Production of frozen grapefruit juice and blended grapefruit and orange juice in Florida also was up in 1955-56 while that of tangerine juice was down. Output of Florida frozen limeade concentrate during November 1955-August 1956 was about 781,000 gallons, up 73 percent. Production is expected to continue heavy into the fall.

In California the season for making frozen citrus juices will continue until November. Output of frozen orange concentrate in this State in 1954-55 was 3.9 million gallons. Figures on the 1955-56 season pack will not become available until the season is ended. Through September 22 of the 1955-56 season, about 10.4 million gallons of frozen concentrate for lemonade had been made, 26 percent more than in the same part of 1954-55. Although sales have been up, packers' stocks on September 22, 1956 were about 27 percent larger than a year earlier.

Present indications are that per capita consumption of frozen fruits and fruit juices in 1956 will be at least as large as the 8.6 pounds (product weight) in 1955.

#### Increased Stocks in Cold Storage

Total cold-storage holdings of frozen fruits and fruit juices on October 1, 1956 were 894 million pounds, 12 percent larger than a year earlier, according to the Cold Storage Report of the USDA. Stocks of frozen deciduous fruits and berries as a group were 490 million pounds, up 3 percent from September 1, 1956 and up 4 percent from October 1, 1955. On October 1, 1956, stocks of strawberries, the largest item in storage, were 233 million pounds, 38 percent larger than a year earlier. Stocks of cherries, 61 million pounds, were down 27 percent; and stocks of peaches, 44 million pounds, were up 10 percent. (See table in appendix for other items.)

Stocks of frozen orange juice (mostly concentrate) in cold storage on October 1, 1956 were about 282 million pounds (28.4 million gallons), 29 percent larger than on that date in 1955. During September 1956, stocks dropped about 5.3 million gallons, a little larger than the decrease during September 1955. Stocks of other fruit juices and purees on October 1, 1956 were about 122 million pounds, 14 percent above a year earlier.

### TREE NUTS

#### Outlook

Total production of tree nuts (almonds, filberts, pecans, and walnuts) in 1957 probably will be close to that of 1956 if average growing conditions prevail. Production of filberts and walnuts can be expected to be larger in 1957 in Oregon, where freezes cut the 1956 crops. The 1957 almond crop probably will not be up to the record 1956 crop and there may be some reduction in pecans.

With increases in each of the four major tree nuts, total production has increased about 40 percent since 1939. However, in the last eight years, production has generally been at a level of about 200,000 tons. Over the next few years, total production may trend slightly upward, with the increase mostly in almonds.

#### Increased Production in 1956

The 1956 crop of the four major tree nuts was estimated as of October 1 at 204,000 tons, 4 percent above the 1955 crop and 8 percent larger than the 1945-54 average. The California almond crop of 48,000 tons sets a new record, 25 percent above the 1955 crop and 22 percent above average. But the filbert crop in Oregon and Washington, as a result of freeze damage last winter, is down to 2,900 tons, 62 percent under the near-average 1955 crop. Largely because the walnut crop in Oregon also was reduced by winter freezes, total production of walnuts in Oregon and California is down to 73,000 tons this year, 6 percent under 1955 and about the same as average. With a doubling in production of improved types of pecans more than offsetting a drop of one-third in wild or seedling varieties, total production of pecans, estimated at 79,900 tons, is about 9 percent larger than in 1955 and 16 percent above average.

#### Prices

Prices received by growers for the short 1956 crop of filberts are expected to average somewhat higher than the \$420 per ton for the much larger 1955 crop. With domestic prices higher and foreign production larger, increased imports of filberts are in prospect for 1956-57.

Grower prices for the record 1956 almond crop probably will average somewhat under the unusually high price of \$861 per ton for the 1955 crop. A strong export demand is anticipated because of light foreign production.

Although the 1956 walnut crop is about 6 percent smaller than the 1955 crop, relatively large quantities of shelled walnuts imported at high prices during the 1955-56 season are still held in bond. As a result, grower prices for 1956-crop walnuts probably will average lower than the average of \$561 per ton for the 1955 crop. The reduction is expected to be mostly in shelled nuts. Imports are expected to be considerably smaller than in 1955-56.

With a heavy carryover of pecans from the 1955 crop and larger production in 1956, grower prices for the 1956 crop probably will average somewhat lower than for the 1955 crop. Prices for the 1955 crop averaged 40.9 cents a pound for improved types of pecans and 29.6 cents for wild or seedling types--the highest prices of record.



Imports in 1955-56 Season About  
Equal U. S. Crop in 1955

Total imports of tree nuts during July 1955-June 1956 were the equivalent of about 195,000 tons, in-shell basis, a quantity about the same as imported in 1954-55 and also about equal to production in the United States in 1955. In 1955-56 imports of the four major kinds of tree nuts grown in the United States comprised 12 percent of total imports. There were no Section 22 limitations on almond and filbert imports in 1955-56. Imports of walnuts were up about 53 percent. Imports of foreign-type tree nuts were down about 2 percent.

Heavy imports of foreign-type nuts, such as cashews and Brazil nuts, again seem likely in 1956-57.

Marketing Percentages Established  
For 1956-57 Season

Under the authority of applicable marketing agreements and orders, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has recently established salable and surplus percentages for filberts and almonds for the 1956-57 crop year. For filberts, the salable percentage has been fixed at 100 and the surplus percentage at zero. For filberts in 1955-56, the final percentages were 94 and 6, respectively. For almonds in 1956-57, the salable and surplus percentages are 100 and zero, respectively, the same as for filberts this year and the same as in effect for almonds in 1955-56. With the salable percentages of filberts and almonds at 100, there are no restrictions this season on the quantities available for distribution in normal trade channels.

:  
: THE FRUIT SITUATION IS ISSUED 4 TIMES A YEAR, :  
: IN JANUARY, JUNE, AUGUST, AND OCTOBER :  
: :  
: :  
: :  
: :  
: :  
: :  
: THE NEXT ISSUE WILL BE RELEASED IN LATE :  
: JANUARY, 1957 :  
: :  
:

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Table 1. - Citrus fruits: Production, average 1945-54, annual 1954, 1955, and indicated 1956; condition of the new crop October 1, average 1945-54, annual 1955 and 1956

Crop and State	Production <sup>1/</sup>				Condition October 1 (new crop) <sup>1/</sup>		
	Average	1954	1955	Indicated	Average	1955	1956
	1945-54			1956	1945-54		
	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes	Percent	Percent	Percent
Oranges							
California							
Navels and miscellaneous <sup>2/</sup>	15,742	15,330	15,170	14,500	74	72	75
Valencias	26,629	24,090	23,600	3/	76	77	77
Total or average	42,371	39,420	38,770	---	75	75	76
Florida							
Temples	1,322	2,500	2,800	3,000	---	---	---
Other early and midseason	36,438	49,500	48,700	51,000	73	68	72
Valencias	29,890	36,400	39,500	41,000	71	63	71
Total or average	67,650	88,400	91,000	95,000	72	66	72
Texas							
Early and midseason <sup>2/</sup>	1,732	1,100	1,150	1,700	56	63	69
Valencias	924	400	450	600	55	57	64
Total or average	2,656	1,500	1,600	2,300	56	61	68
Arizona							
Navels and miscellaneous <sup>2/</sup>	514	510	440	570	71	69	79
Valencias	502	620	710	750	73	78	83
Total or average	1,022	1,130	1,150	1,320	72	73	81
Louisiana <sup>2/</sup>	238	175	195	115	59	74	72
Total, 5 States:							
Early and midseason <sup>5/</sup>	55,988	69,115	68,455	70,885	---	---	---
Valencias	57,950	61,510	64,260	---	---	---	---
Total or average, 5 States <sup>4/</sup>	113,937	130,625	132,715	---	73	71	74
Tangerines							
Florida	4,660	5,100	4,700	5,200	66	54	69
All oranges and tangerines 5 States <sup>4/</sup>	118,597	135,725	137,415	---	73	71	74
Grapefruit							
Florida							
Seedless	16,170	20,500	20,600	21,000	65	67	71
Other	16,520	14,300	17,700	14,000	62	65	64
Total or average	32,690	34,800	38,300	35,000	63	66	68
Texas	10,000	2,500	2,200	3,500	48	49	64
Arizona	2,991	2,470	2,370	3,000	72	78	85
California							
Desert Valleys	985	,920	830	800	79	74	81
Other	1,597	1,500	1,580	3/	76	75	79
Total or average	2,582	2,420	2,410	---	77	75	80
4 States <sup>4/</sup>	48,263	42,190	45,280	---	58	61	68
Lemons							
California <sup>4/</sup>	13,146	14,000	12,600	3/	76	72	79
Limes							
Florida <sup>4/</sup>	261	380	400	380	65	86	74

<sup>1/</sup> Season begins with the bloom of the year and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions. In 1954 and 1955, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 boxes): 1954-California Navel and miscellaneous oranges, 343; Valencias, 250; Florida tangerines, 200; grapefruit, California, Desert Valleys, 6; 1955-California Navel and miscellaneous oranges, 377; Valencias, 200; Florida tangerines, 200; grapefruit, California, Desert Valleys, 3. <sup>2/</sup> Includes small quantities of tangerines. <sup>3/</sup> First report of production for 1956 bloom for California Valencia oranges and grapefruit in "other" areas will be issued in December; first report for California lemons will be issued in November. <sup>4/</sup> Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 pounds and grapefruit 65 pounds in the Desert Valleys; 68 pounds for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 pounds and grapefruit 80 pounds; California lemons, 79 pounds; Florida limes, 80 pounds. <sup>5/</sup> In California and Arizona, Navels and Miscellaneous.



Table 2.- Citrus fruits: Weighted average auction price per box for Florida and per half box for California at New York and Chicago, August-October, 1955-56

Market and date	Oranges				Grapefruit				Lemons, California	
	California		Florida		California		Florida			
	Valencias									
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:										
August	2.63	3.36	5.59	7.22	2.94	3.13	3.74	---	3.74	4.28
September	3.29	3.36	5.04	7.09	3.68	3.11	3.05	6.75	3.53	4.17
Season av. through Sept.	2.95	3.35	4.47	7.01	3.08	3.08	3.39	6.75	3.64	3.82
Week ended:										
October 6	3.14	3.64	---	5.63	---	---	4.89	7.82	2.89	3.71
13	2.57	3.73	4.18	---	---	---	4.46	7.88	2.95	3.85
Chicago:										
August	2.58	3.34	---	5.31	2.60	2.93	---	---	3.76	4.03
September	3.17	3.58	---	4.61	2.97	3.33	---	---	3.22	4.36
Season av. through Sept.	3.05	3.45	---	4.95	2.76	3.06	---	---	3.61	3.92
Week ended:										
October 6	3.09	3.34	---	---	---	2.39	3.74	---	2.92	4.49
13	2.63	3.5 <sup>r</sup>	---	---	---	---	2.39	3.93	3.17	4.70

Compiled from the New York Daily Fruit and Vegetable Reporter and the Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 3.- Pears, western: Weighted average auction price per box, all grades, at New York and Chicago, August-October, 1955 and 1956

Market and date	Bartlett		Bosc		D'Anjou	
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:						
August	5.26	4.81	---	---	---	4.99
September	5.28	5.14	4.58	4.45	4.28	4.29
Season average through Sept.	5.30	5.18	4.58	4.45	4.28	4.10
Week ended:						
October 6	4.59	5.45	3.98	3.97	3.86	4.68
13	4.68	5.51	3.50	4.51	3.62	4.99
Chicago:						
August	5.15	4.78	---	---	---	---
September	5.24	5.09	4.01	4.20	---	---
Season average through Sept.	5.20	5.03	4.01	4.20	---	---
Week ended:						
October 6	5.12	5.26	3.58	3.92	3.90	---
13	5.29	5.45	3.92	---	3.83	---

Compiled from the New York Daily Fruit and Vegetable Reporter and the Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 4.- Apples, commercial crop: Production, average 1945-54, annual 1955 and indicated 1956 <sup>1/</sup>

State and area	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956	State and area	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.		1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Maine	862	1,230	850	Minnesota	197	323	256
New Hampshire	890	1,540	790	Iowa	174	200	41
Vermont	782	1,100	580	Missouri	1,125	520	680
Massachusetts	2,276	2,940	1,580	Nebraska	68	39	36
Rhode Island	160	180	100	Kansas	352	2/ 230	50
Connecticut	1,191	1,530	1,070	N. Central	17,293	15,172	19,093
New York	14,761	19,700	13,500				
New Jersey	2,433	3,000	3,000	Kentucky	321	60	377
Pennsylvania	5,945	6,500	4,370	Tennessee	353	64	410
N. Atlantic	29,300	37,720	25,840	Arkansas	464	35	673
				S. Central	1,138	159	1,460
Delaware	336	270	230				
Maryland	1,134	1,137	940	Total Central	18,432	15,331	20,553
Virginia	8,965	5,500	10,500				
West Virginia	3,832	4,346	3,900	Montana	134	100	50
North Carolina	1,239	40	1,500	Idaho	1,583	2/ 1,630	1,650
S. Atlantic	15,506	11,293	17,070	Colorado	1,273	2/ 1,210	1,505
Total Eastern	44,806	49,013	42,910	New Mexico	586	620	590
				Utah	416	440	350
Ohio	2,823	2,700	2,000	Washington	27,523	26,100	17,300
Indiana	1,372	850	1,650	Oregon	2,655	2,350	1,670
Illinois	3,002	1,430	2,550	California	8,514	9,440	8,360
Michigan	7,108	7,500	10,600	Western	42,683	41,890	31,475
Wisconsin	1,072	1,380	1,230	35 States	105,920	106,234	94,938

<sup>1/</sup> Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1955 estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bushels): Maine, 60; New Hampshire, 110; Vermont, 100; Massachusetts, 180; Rhode Island, 10; Connecticut, 150; New York, 2,000; Wisconsin, 40. <sup>2/</sup> Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bushels): 1955, Kansas, 12; Idaho, 90; Colorado, 75.

Table 5.- Cranberries: Production in principal States, average 1945-54, annual 1954 and 1955 and preliminary 1956 <sup>1/</sup>

State	Average 1945-54	1954	1955	Preliminary 1956
	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Massachusetts	553,800	590,000	546,000	475,000
New Jersey	85,000	87,000	90,000	75,000
Wisconsin	199,200	250,000	315,000	280,000
Washington	46,480	61,500	47,500	63,000
Oregon	18,640	30,000	27,300	32,000
5 States	903,120	1,018,500	1,025,800	925,000

<sup>1/</sup> For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

Table 6 .- Apples, western: Weighted average auction price per box, all grades at New York and Chicago, August-October, 1955 and 1956

Market, month and week	Washington				All Western	
	Delicious		Jonathan		Leading varieties	
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
NEW YORK						
August	---	---	---	---	4.55	4.77
September	---	4.92	---	---	5.52	5.79
Season average through September	---	5.79	---	---	5.07	5.54
Week ended:						
October 6	4.99	5.74	---	---	4.75	5.74
13	4.59	6.15	---	---	4.59	6.14
CHICAGO						
August	---	---	---	---	3.72	3.14
September	---	6.14	4.71	4.73	5.14	6.31
Season average through September	---	5.26	4.71	4.73	4.53	4.43
Week ended:						
October 6	4.96	6.12	3.73	5.48	4.55	6.05
13	4.62	5.64	3.54	4.46	4.48	5.46

Compiled from the New York Daily Fruit and Vegetable Reporter and the Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 7 .- Apples, eastern and Midwestern: Wholesale price per bushel, 2½ inches minimum size, for stock of generally good quality and condition (U. S. No. 1 when quoted), at New York and Chicago, September-October, 1955 and 1956 1/

Week ended	New York				Chicago			
	Eastern		Midwestern		Midwestern		Wealthy	
	McIntosh	R. I. Greening	N. W. Greening	Wealthy	McIntosh	R. I. Greening	N. W. Greening	Wealthy
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Sept. 8	2.75	4.80	---	---	2.88	3.00	2.38	---
15	1.68	3.71	1.50	---	2.62	3.00	2.50	2.40
22	1.50	3.67	1.38	---	2.25	3.00	1.75	1.75
29	1.50	3.37	1.25	2.50	---	2.75	---	---
Oct. 6	1.50	3.37	1.50	2.62	---	2.50	---	---
13	1.75	3.37	1.63	3.00	---	2.50	---	---
20	1.75	3.75	1.63	3.25	2.00	---	---	---

1/ Prices are the representative price for Tuesday of each week.



Table 8.- Peaches: Production by geographic divisions, average 1945-54, annual 1955 and indicated 1956 1/

Division	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956	Division	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.		1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
New England	233	291	260	Pacific	34,663	36,502	41,408
Middle Atlantic	5,246	6,000	4,970				
E. N. Central	6,539	3,550	5,110	Total	66,989	51,827	68,285
W. N. Central	719	339	357				
S. Atlantic	11,454 2/	1,840	9,334	California			
E. S. Central	2,592	20	1,514	Cling-			
W. S. Central	3,189	45	2,855	stone 3/	21,402	22,585	27,085
Mountain	2,854 2/	3,240	2,477	Freestone	11,022	11,417	12,293
				Total	32,423	34,002	39,378

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows: (1,000 bushels): 1955-Virginia, 14; Idaho, 40; Colorado, 75; California, Clingstone, 1,000. 2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bushels): 1955-Virginia, 30; Colorado, 85. 3/ Mainly for canning.

Table 9.- Pears: Production, by geographic divisions and on Pacific Coast, average 1945-54, annual 1955, and indicated 1956 1/

Division	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956	Pacific Coast	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.		1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
New England	81	60	50	Washington			
Mid-Atlantic	666	840	540	Bartlett	4,630	4,600	3,000
				Other	1,716	1,850	1,470
E. N. Central	1,186	1,120	1,505	Total	6,346	6,450	4,470
				Oregon			
W. N. Central	220	50	45	Bartlett	2,118	2,700	2,760
				Other	3,333 2/	3,350	3,950
S. Atlantic	686	68	235	Total	5,451 2/	6,050	6,710
				California			
E. S. Central	547	20	322	Bartlett	12,251	12,876	15,668
				Other	1,762	1,583	1,917
W. S. Central	586	45	280	Total	14,014	14,459	17,585
Mountain	448	460	680	Total Bartlett	18,999	20,176	21,428
				Total Other	6,811	6,783	7,337
Pacific	25,811 2/	26,959	28,765				
Total	30,230	29,622	32,422				

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes 60 000 bushels excess cullage of harvested fruit.

Table 10.- Grapes: Production in important States, average 1945-54, annual 1955, and indicated 1956 <sup>1/</sup>

State	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956	State and variety	Average 1945-54	1955	Indicated 1956
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	63,160	88,500	110,000	Arkansas	8,510	2,900	10,600
New Jersey	1,360	1,500	1,400	Arizona	1,960	4,500	5,500
Pennsylvania	17,900	24,000	26,200	Washington	26,210	48,600	28,600
Ohio	12,860	17,000	8,500	Oregon	1,160	900	900
Indiana	1,270	800	1,200	California			
Illinois	2,060	1,300	1,400	grapes			
Michigan	32,890	23,500	62,000	Wine	591,700	601,000	612,000
Iowa	2,230	1,500	1,000	Table	577,200	709,000	529,000
Missouri	3,830	2,500	3,000	Raisin	1,553,300	1,706,000	1,600,000
Kansas	1,300	500	150	Dried <sup>2/</sup>	231,750	224,000	---
Virginia	1,035	450	350	Not dried	626,300	810,000	---
West Virginia	710	3/	3/				
North Carolina	2,700	1,100	1,400	California all	2,722,200	3,016,000	2,741,000
Georgia	1,830	1,000	1,400				
South Carolina	1,240	800	1,300	United States	2,906,415	3,237,350	3,005,900

<sup>1/</sup> For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. <sup>2/</sup> Dried basis. 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes. <sup>3/</sup> Estimates discontinued beginning with the 1955 crop season.

Table 11.- Grapes, California: Weighted average auction price per lug box, at New York and Chicago, August-October, 1955 and 1956

Market and	Seedless		Red Malaga		Ribier		Malaga		Tokay	
week ended	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York										
Aug. 17	3.06	3.44	2.58	2.95	4.51	3.67	---	---	---	---
24	3.25	3.26	2.79	2.72	4.95	3.25	---	---	---	---
31	2.44	3.53	2.59	2.72	4.47	3.81	---	---	---	---
Sept. 7	2.77	3.67	2.34	2.89	4.06	4.49	---	---	---	2.59
14	3.75	3.56	2.57	3.03	4.33	4.33	---	---	---	2.97
21	3.62	2.83	3.47	2.41	4.49	3.89	---	---	3.84	2.49
28	2.88	3.03	2.71	---	4.05	3.71	9.75	2.50	2.90	2.31
Season average										
through Sept.	3.95	4.05	2.75	2.80	4.48	4.01	2.96	2.50	3.09	2.53
Oct. 5	2.84	3.40	2.12	2.32	3.20	3.47	1.89	2.50	2.50	2.38
Chicago										
Aug. 17	2.74	3.26	2.84	2.90	4.63	3.39	---	---	---	---
24	2.49	3.21	2.65	3.08	4.06	3.30	---	---	---	---
31	2.56	3.01	2.80	2.85	4.25	3.42	---	---	---	---
Sept. 7	2.60	3.44	2.64	2.66	3.82	5.06	---	---	---	2.85
14	3.08	3.20	2.90	2.26	4.09	4.07	---	---	---	2.77
21	3.21	3.01	3.06	2.15	4.28	3.48	---	---	3.23	2.35
28	2.77	3.12	2.41	---	3.14	3.37	---	---	2.59	2.22
Season average										
through Sept.	3.64	3.69	2.79	2.91	4.13	3.76	3.91	---	2.82	2.45
Oct. 5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Table 12.- Plums and prunes: Production in important States, average 1945-54, annual 1955 and preliminary 1956, also utilization of prunes average 1944-53, annual 1955, and preliminary 1956

Crop and State	Plums and prunes, production 1/			State	Prune, utilization 1/		
	Average:	1955	Preliminary:		Average:	1955	Preliminary:
	1945-54	1956	1956		1944-53	1956	1956
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
				Used fresh 3/			
Plums				Idaho	21,470	4/17,600	---
Michigan	5,680	5,200	4,900	Washington	12,825	13,400	---
California	78,400	2/86,000	100,000	Oregon	18,545	19,000	---
Prunes				Canned			
Idaho	22,650	22,200	25,500	Idaho	1,110	2,200	---
Washington				Washington	6,499	4/7,000	---
Eastern	15,700	21,000	13,500	Oregon	19,170	14,800	---
Western	4,450	3,500	2,800	Frozen			
Total	20,150	24,500	16,300	Washington	440	---	---
Oregon				Oregon	3,505	1,100	---
Eastern	13,190	15,600	6/	Other			
Western	47,030	37,000	53,900	processed			
Total	60,220	52,600	53,900	Idaho	60	---	---
				Washington	199	---	---
				Oregon	765	---	---
				Dried			
California	175,900	131,000	180,000	Washington	110	---	---
				Oregon	4,120	5,000	---

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): 1955 Prunes, Idaho, 1,800; Eastern Oregon, 700. 2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit: 1955 Plums, California, 2,000 tons. 3/ Includes quantities used in farm household. 4/ Includes some dried, frozen or otherwise processed. 5/ The drying ratio in California is about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried; in Washington and Oregon, from 3 to 4 pounds fresh to 1 pound dried. 6/ Less than 50 tons. 7/ See Crop Report November, 1956.

Table 13.- Figs and olives: Condition on October 1 and production, average 1945-54, annual 1955 and indicated 1956

Crop and State	Production 1/			Condition October 1		
	Average	1955	Indicated	Average	1955	1956
	1945-54		1956	1945-54		
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Percent	Percent	Percent
Figs						
California						
Dried	2/ 29,780	2/ 25,400	---	80	88	85
Not Dried	12,900	12,000	---			
Olives						
California	45,200	39,000	---	53	43	80

1/ For some areas in certain years, production includes some quantities not harvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Dry basis.



Table 14.- Strawberries: Commercial acreage, average 1949-55, annual 1956 and indicated 1957 <sup>1/</sup>

Group and State	Average : 1949-55 :	1956 : Acres	Indi- : cated : 1957 :	Group and State	Average : 1949-55 :	1956 : Acres	Indi- : cated : 1957 :
	Acres	Acres	Acres		Acres	Acres	Acres
Winter				Mid-spring (con.)			
Florida	4,140	3,700	3,300	California	8,530	19,000	17,500
Early spring				Group total	49,570	55,980	55,750
Louisiana	10,640	9,700	10,000				
Alabama	1,340	900	1,000	Late spring			
Texas	640	500	450	New Jersey	2,730	2,500	2,700
Group total	12,620	11,100	11,450	Pennsylvania	1,710	1,600	1,500
				Ohio	1,940	1,700	1,800
Mid-spring				Indiana	1,560	1,200	1,600
South Carolina	320	130	---	New York	3,810	4,300	4,500
North Carolina	2,040	1,300	1,500	Connecticut	540	590	500
Tennessee	9,060	12,000	12,600	Massachusetts	690	600	600
Arkansas	11,530	6,900	6,900	Michigan	9,110	11,200	11,700
Oklahoma	2,090	1,800	1,200	Wisconsin	1,540	1,200	1,200
Kansas	690	300	250	Iowa	420	200	---
Missouri	3,690	2,500	3,000	Utah	590	400	400
Illinois	1,800	1,800	1,900	Washington	8,140	4,000	7,500
Kentucky	4,040	6,200	6,700	Oregon	15,140	16,800	17,600
Virginia	3,830	2,700	3,000	Maine	530	590	500
Maryland	1,600	1,200	1,200	Group total	48,470	46,700	52,100
Delaware	360	150	---				
				All States	114,800	117,480	122,600

<sup>1/</sup> Includes acreage from which the production is taken for processing.

Note: Production in 1956 was 557,758,000 pounds (15,493,000 cmts. of 24 qts. per crt.), compared with the 5-year average of 400,115,000 pounds (11,114,000 cmts.).

Table 15.- Tree nuts: Production in important States, average 1945-54, annual 1955, and indicated 1956 <sup>1/</sup>

Crop and State	Average : 1945-54 :	1955 : Tons	Indicated : 1956 : Tons
Almonds, California	39,330	38,300	48,000
Filberts, Oregon and Washington	7,837	7,710	2,900
Walnuts, California and Oregon	72,670	77,400	73,000
Pecans (12 States)			
Improved varieties <sup>2/</sup>	32,326	21,200	46,080
Wild or seedling varieties	36,573	52,230	33,820
Total pecans	68,899	73,430	79,900
Total nuts	188,736	196,840	203,800

<sup>1/</sup> For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

<sup>2/</sup> Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

Table 16.- Canned fruit and fruit juices: Pack and stocks, 1955 and 1956 seasons

Commodity	Pack		Stocks			
			Canners		Distributors	
	1955	1956 <sup>1/</sup>	June 1 1955	June 1 1956	July 1 1955	July 1 1956
	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases
	24 2½	24 2½	24 2½	24 2½	24 2½	24 2½
Canned fruits:						
Apples	3,300	2/	1,466	1,435	449	446
Applesauce	8,284	2/	2,798	2,403	1,332	1,305
Apricots	5,919	4,151	225	1,222	451	2/
Cherries, R. S. P.	3,453	1,830	172	384	335	531
Cherries, sweet	1,377	698	270	415	246	2/
Citrus segments	3,780	2/	1,944	1,595	3/ 511	3/ 447
Cranberries	3,111	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Mixed fruits <sup>4/</sup>	10,873	2/	1,446	1,791	1,696	2/
Peaches	22,538	2/	1,046	2,239	2,557	2/
Pears	8,345	2/	1,587	1,729	1,146	2/
Pineapple	2/	2/	2/	2/	2,048	1,881
Plums and prunes	1,698	2/	5/ 501	5/ 525	415	2/
	Pack		Stocks			
	Florida <sup>6/</sup>		Canners <sup>7/</sup>		Distributors	
	Total 1954	1954 1955	October 8 1955	October 6 1956	July 1 1955	July 1 1956
	1,000 cases	1,000 cases 1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 cases	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases
	24/2's	24/2's 24/2's	24/2's	24/2's	24/2's	24/2's
Canned juices:						
Apple	4,072	--- 8/ 3,355	2/	2/	2/	2/
Blended orange and grapefruit	5,092	4,994 5,265	141	239	507	495
Grapefruit	11,377	10,784 12,805	737	782	1,034	1,042
Orange	18,119	16,518 15,500	317	727	1,453	1,303
Pineapple	2/	2/ 2/	2/	2/	1,121	1,065
Tangerine and tangerine blends	429	429 556	72	47	2/	2/

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary. <sup>2/</sup> Not available. <sup>3/</sup> Grapefruit segments only. <sup>4/</sup> Includes fruit cocktail, fruits for salad and mixed fruits. Includes remanufactured on a calendar year basis. <sup>5/</sup> Northwest canned purple plums only. <sup>6/</sup> Data not available on 1955-56 California pack. <sup>7/</sup> Florida only. <sup>8/</sup> Total U. S. pack.

Canners' stock and pack data from National Canners Association and Florida Canners Association. Wholesale distributors' stocks from U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 17.- Frozen fruits and fruit juices: Pack and cold-storage holdings, 1954 and 1955 seasons

Commodity	Pack		Sept. 30 average 1951-55	Stocks	
	1954	1955		Sept. 30 1955	Sept. 30 1956 <sup>1/</sup>
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Apples and applesauce	60,094	72,758	<sup>2/</sup> 11,883	<sup>2/</sup> 14,480	<sup>2/</sup> 16,356
Apricots	5,404	12,257	6,252	10,310	7,960
Blackberries	14,156	16,539	16,411	15,814	16,952
Blueberries	20,971	21,020	22,594	26,511	18,556
Cherries	90,334	117,289	69,676	83,635	61,070
Grapes	9,411	11,125	7,798	8,872	6,385
Peaches	36,380	50,636	30,990	39,976	43,934
Plums and prunes	4,498	3,754	9,350	10,077	9,704
Raspberries	31,800	33,983	34,609	40,704	23,720
Strawberries	221,446	272,970	142,017	168,646	233,267
Logan, Boysen and similar berries	17,822	21,247	13,276	19,304	20,451
Orange juice <sup>3/</sup>	(See below)	(See below)	183,246	218,140	281,646
Other fruit juices and purees	---	---	79,228	107,148	122,295
Other fruit	10,674	26,209	26,951	32,110	31,704
Total	522,990	659,787	654,281	795,727	894,000
Citrus juices (Season begin- ning Nov. 1)	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons			
Orange					
Concentrated	68,558	<sup>4/</sup> 70,197	---	---	---
Unconcentrated	382	---	---	---	---
Grapefruit					
Concentrated	1,155	<sup>4/</sup> 2,510	---	---	---
Unconcentrated	0	---	---	---	---
Blend					
Concentrated	561	<sup>4/</sup> 908	---	---	---
Lemon					
Concentrated	908	---	---	---	---
Unconcentrated	794	---	---	---	---
Lemonade base	8,268	---	---	---	---
Tangerine	877	609	---	---	---
Limeade	972	<sup>5/</sup> 781	---	---	---

<sup>1/</sup> Preliminary.<sup>2/</sup> Excludes stocks of applesauce, which are included in fruit juices and purees.<sup>3/</sup> Single-strength and concentrated, mostly concentrated.<sup>4/</sup> Florida pack only.<sup>5/</sup> Florida pack through August 31, 1956

Pack data compiled from reports of the National Association of Frozen Food Packers and Florida Cannery Association and Citrus Industry Survey in California-Arizona by AMS, U.S.D.A.



Table 18.- Fresh fruits: Cold-storage holdings, September 30, 1956, with comparisons

Group and Commodity	Sept. 30 average 1951-55	Sept. 30, 1955	Aug. 31, 1956	Sept. 30, 1956
	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands
Apples, western, <u>1</u> / standard boxes	953	368	121	881
Apples, western, <u>1</u> / other containers	186	107	68	316
Apples, eastern, bushel baskets	1,538	1,550	28	1,076
Apples, eastern, other containers	4,897	7,096	50	3,667
Total apples, bushels	7,574	9,121	267	5,940
Pears, Bartlett, boxes, baskets, etc.	370	366	6,315	3,128
Pears, Bartlett, L. A. lugs	<u>2</u> /	<u>2</u> /	602	470
Pears, other varieties, boxes, baskets, etc.	2,244	1,869	357	1,430
Pears, other varieties, L. A. lugs	<u>2</u> /	<u>2</u> /	9	777
Total pears, bushels, boxes, baskets, etc.	<u>3</u> /4,401	3,201	7,283	5,805
Grapes, pounds	<u>2</u> /	27,960	4/15,176	4/56,795
Other fresh fruits, pounds	51,366	11,922	26,735	12,227

1/ Western apples are those grown in Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Wyoming, Montana, Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico.

2/ Not reported separately prior to January 31, 1956.

3/ In terms of bushels. Does not include cannery stocks.

4/ Includes processing stock.

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